

Mohave County Miner.

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Governor Hunt Thanks His Constituents.

Never in my life—either in days of darkest adversity or radiant hours of triumph—have I been so profoundly conscious of my debt to my fellowmen as when, in the unofficial returns from the General Election, I read the electorate's decree by which justice and progress have been overwhelmingly sustained, and from which I have derived the supreme honor of being elected as the State's Chief Executive for another two years. At such time I am keenly aware of the deficiency of words as a medium of expression, and of their inadequacy to convey such a sense of gratitude and enhanced responsibility as results from the realization that my fellowcitizens have again conferred upon me one of the greatest honors and rewards within their gift. I shall, of necessity, therefore, have to content myself in this hour of victory with reiterating my loyalty to the people of my State, and with the assurance that the best of my ability, energy and judgment will be freely given in fulfillment of my duty to the public which I serve. More than this no man can do, and by no more impressive means can hope to express his gratitude, sincerity of motive and earnestness of purpose. From this all too imperfect and faulty assurance may my many supporters throughout the State divine, in some degree, the depth of my appreciation.

But while I am very much gratified with the outcome of the recent election, viewed as a whole, I feel it my duty, nevertheless, to express my great regret at the evidence that certain powerful interests in this State have seemingly decided adversely by their vote on certain humane and constructive measures leading to a better government and a higher citizenship. Especially in this insidious corporate influence apparent in the returns received on the abolition of capital punishment from certain precincts which are currently reported to be under the domination of special interests antagonistic to the present State Administration. The vote indicates to the most casual observer that influence from "higher up", rather than the untrammeled will of the people, determined the fate of an issue commensurate with true humanity and civilization. It is natural, therefore, that I should deeply deplore the fact that the hostility of certain interests toward me personally should have been indirectly the means by which the abolition of the death penalty has apparently been deferred in Arizona.

The unhappy spectacle afforded by a few arrogant corporations in showing themselves so eager to retain a penalty which seldom overtakes the rich man, but which falls with frequency upon the poor, may be left, without further comment, to the judgment of the electorate constituting the highest public tribunal.

Notwithstanding, nevertheless, the attacks of certain powerful interests during the past two years, I do not find in my heart today any vestige of rancor or animosity toward these elements which are blinded by their own malevolence toward such precepts and institutions as are designed to secure equal justice for rich and poor alike, and to elevate all mankind by the beneficence which they bestow.

It is, likewise, to be hoped that the victory of the people may not be tinged with any needless resentment toward those interests which have, apparently, during the campaign recently concluded, expended much effort in confounding public issues, and in attempting to wrest the balance of power from the people in whose hands it rightfully belongs. May we rather show a disposition to condone the occurrences of the past while anticipating for the future a more harmonious relationship between capital and labor regarded as two separate and essential factors in modern civilization. Such condonement, however, does not suggest any leniency toward those disreputable methods whereby public servants have in the past been rendered

subservient to others than their constituents, and by means of which the functions of legislation and government have been perverted to selfish ends.

Corporate power can become a vast influence for good, but to do so, it must first acquire a disposition to unite forces with the general public in the upbuilding of the State. It must inevitably substitute progress for retrogression and manifest toward the people such confidence and square dealing as it has a right to expect in return. Under such a dispensation, organized wealth ceases to become a menace, assumes its proper place as a friendly ally of the general welfare, and would undoubtedly and the people suddenly become friendly instead of antagonistic.

In concluding this post-election statement to the people of Arizona, who have so highly honored me, I venture the ardent hope that the greatest possible harmony and co-operation may characterize all departments of the State during the next two years, and that when the services of the new administration shall have been concluded, the public may be pleasantly conscious of further marked advancement toward an ideal government.

For the fulfillment of such an ideal I pledge my utmost energy and effort, hoping for no other reward than the maintenance of a government in which every citizen, whether he wears overalls or broadcloth, may have such an equitable share as will insure an era of supreme happiness and prosperity for Arizona's people.

With sincerity and gratitude,
GEO. W. P. HUNT.

MINERAL PARK NOTES.

Considerable Development Work Being Advanced.

Lyon Kay is one of the best known miners in the Mineral Park field, where he has operated for many years. He is interested in the Golden Hammer group on which considerable development work has recently been done. The main drift has been advanced 182 feet on the vein, and uncloses a vein 4 feet wide which carries silver values of 100 ozs., 2.40\$ gold, 5 per cent copper and 22 per cent lead per ton.

Joan Kay has opened up some fine copper ore in a drift which he has lately started. The drift is now in 20 feet and when advanced 400 feet farther it will cut a body of excellent milling material at a depth of 560 feet below the apex of the lode.

On the George Washington a strong vein 2 feet wide has been opened up in the drift carrying values of 145\$; the major part of which is silver and the balance gold. The property is owned by Joe, Fred, Ed and Albert Moyle, and is under bond to C. H. White, of Los Angeles. This gentleman was out last week examining the property.

Big Blast at Ely.

Several hundred people of the district and a large number of Nevada Consolidated officials and employees this morning witnessed the firing of an extra large blast at the southwest side of Liberty pit, says the Ely Expositor. The cost of the blast was about 10,000\$.

Twelve holes, ranging from 65 to 125 feet deep, had been drilled back from the face of the bank on the Westphalia and Liberty claims at an average distance of 100 feet. These holes were loaded with 58,050 pounds of powder, mostly dynamite, and fired together.

The yardage loosened by the blast had not been figured this afternoon, but company engineers estimated the amount at 200,000 cubic yards. Apparently the whole mass was raised gently to a height of about 18 feet and then dropped to the next level of the Liberty pit, 12 feet below. This made a total drop of 30 feet which caused the rock and earth to be well broken up and in fine condition to be handled with steam shovels.

J. H. Hughes, a Chloride mining operator, was in Kingman this week.

Mineral Wealth of Northern Arizona.

Enormous Shoots of Rich Zinc,
Gold, Lead, Molybdenum,
and Copper Ceres.

Strong Veins are Disclosed at
Depth in Many Great
Properties.

The varied and wonderfully rich resources of Northern Arizona are indeed a marvel to the uninitiated for the great mineralized zones can be traced on the surface for a length of more than one hundred miles and in the very deepest workings the highest mineral content is secured. And today this is the best field in the West for the prospector, for the surface has hardly been scratched over.

Economic conditions are always a material factor in the development of a promising new mining field and when these conditions are exceptionally favorable, it is reasonable to anticipate that investors will immediately recognize these advantages and assist in an exploitation that promises such unusual remunerative returns.

Such a field there is in Northern Arizona and when the opportunities for legitimate investment are understood, it would be reasonable to anticipate that capital, aggressive capital, would at once invade this very rich and unlimited field.

Certainly the conditions are more than favorable, for we have good wagon roads to every mining camp in the county, convenient rail transportation, electric power, an immense flow of water in the Colorado river, and an ideal climate for continuous outdoor work every day in the year.

With these desirable surrounding conditions we have incomparable agricultural, grazing and mineral lands.

The Sandy country is fast developing into a garden spot, for choice young orchards are in bearing, the soil yields a bountiful crop, and more good roads in that section will give them better market facilities.

Then the Wallapai and Sacramento valleys are in line for settlement when water is brought onto them. The extreme Northern part of the county in the section around Littlefield and Moccasin is also attracting much attention. The soil is good, there is considerable excellent water, and the largest and best belt of timber in Arizona runs through that country.

The great copper and gold lodes in that section are a material part of the history of Northern Arizona.

There are enormous mineral-bearing zones trending through this part of Arizona and a number of rich deposits have been disclosed at a depth of from 100 to 1000 feet. The deepest workings not exceeding 1100 feet.

These developments are not confined to any one section but wherever exploitation has been judiciously prosecuted strong shoots of gold, silver, copper lead or zinc have been disclosed.

Not only have the veins proved to be wide and persistent in depth, but the values have greatly increased. This fact is emphasized by the exceptionally rich shoots cut into the deepest workings in the Tom Reed, Gold Road, Golconda, Tennessee, Arabian, Distaff, Clycopie, Nevada-Arizona, Gold Trail, Grand Gulch, Whale and San Francisco, the last named being the property of the Yucca mining company. The Tom Reed has wonderful ore reserves that carry gold values from \$35 to \$45 per ton; Grand Gulch carries copper values from 40 to 60 per cent; Golconda carries 30 to 40 per cent zinc; Gold Road 25\$ in gold; Grand Canyon 72 per cent copper; Clycopie 18\$ to 20\$ gold; Arabian 15\$ to 25\$ gold.

And these unusual and extraordinary values are the direct result of exploitation at a depth in no instance exceeding 1,000 feet and the greater number not

over 300 feet. Again, while in the outcrop good milling values have been secured, in every instance these values greatly increased as depth was attained.

Nevada Mining.

Nevada is essentially a metal-producing state, metallic products constituting more than 98 per cent of the total value of the state's mineral output, according to the United States geological survey. Though Nevada is at present of much less relative importance as a mining state than it was in the days of the famous Comstock lode, it continues to rank first in the production of silver, which is third among the mineral products of the state. The most important mineral product of Nevada is copper, in the production of which Nevada ranks fifth among the states. Gold mining ranks second among the state's mineral industries.

The production of copper increased from 56,477,494 pounds in 1912 to 30,693,751 pounds in 1913, but with a decline in value from 14,268,737\$ to 14,057,531\$. Copper mining is one of the new industries of the state. It did not begin on an important scale until 1908, with the development of the Ely district in White Pine county. In 1907, prior to the development of the Ely district, the copper production of the state was less than 2,000,000 pounds, but in 1913 it exceeded 90,000,000 pounds.

In sympathy with the general tendency in the decreased production of gold, the output of gold in Nevada decreased from 650,943 fine ounces, valued at 13,456,180\$ in 1912, to 570,589 fine ounces, valued at 11,795,130\$ in 1913. More than 60 per cent of the gold produced in Nevada in 1912 and 1913 came from the Goldfield and Tonopah districts.

The production of silver increased from 14,369,063 fine ounces, valued at 8,836,974\$ in 1912, to 16,090,083 fine ounces, valued at 9,718,410\$, in 1913. About 70 per cent of the silver output is derived from the Tonopah district.

To what extent the Comstock lode in Churchill county has fallen from its high estate in the production of silver is indicated by the fact that in 1876, when this famous district was at its zenith, the output was over 17,000,000 ounces of silver, and in 1913 the total production from Churchill county was less than 1,500,000 ounces.

The total value of the mineral products of Nevada in 1913 amounted to 37,842,084\$, against 39,111,828\$ in 1912. —Boston Commercial.

Marvelous Growth of United States in Half Century.

A Washington dispatch says:—The enormous growth of the United States during the last half century was shown in a report issued today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. While the report is for the period of 1850-1914, the meager statistics for the first half of the century makes them comparatively unimportant.

After pointing out that since 1850 the population of the country has more than quadrupled, being now more than 100,000,000, the report says:

"In the same period, however, foreign commerce has grown from 318,000,000\$ to 4,259,000,000\$ and the per capita value of exports from 16.96\$ to 23.27\$.

"National wealth has increased from seven billion dollars to, in 1870, approximately 140,000,000,000\$; money in circulation from 270,000,000\$ to 3,419,000,000\$, and New York bank clearings from approximately five billion to more than ninety-eight billion dollars, while for the entire country bank clearings have grown from fifty-two billion dollars in 1877, the earliest year for which figures are available, to 174,000,000,000\$ in 1913."

Leon Quigley, proprietor of the Chloride house, at Chloride, was in attendance as a juror at the October term of the Superior Court.

H. F. Jones, a prominent Salt Lake mining operator, is in Kingman.

ACROSS THE RIVER AND BEYOND.

Seventy-five Miles Square of the
Most Beautiful Region on
Which the Sun Shines.

Farming, Stockraising, Timber and
Mining in the Northern Part
of Mohave County.

Divided from the southern part of Mohave county by the turbulent waters of the Colorado, is the most beautiful region on which the sun shines; rich in gold and copper mines; rich in a salubrious climate; rich in its nutritious grasses; rich in its alluvial lands; rich in its towering forests of cedar, tamarac and pine; rich in its crystal springs and babbling brooks; where all nature is indeed glad.

Such is that part of Mohave county "across the Colorado and beyond." An empire within itself near the setting sun; a land flowing with milk and will honey.

Walter Brown, ex-sheriff of Mohave county and one of the best men in the county, has just come down from that section where himself, W. F. Grounds, Frank Crozier and George Webb Hale, all of whom are very favorably known as leading stock men, have started a big ranch with several thousand head of cattle. Ed. Franklin, a farmer and ranger came down with Mr. Brown. Franklin lives 25 miles south of the Utah line and Brown's cattle ranch is 50 miles south of the line.

While the people of the effete East are freezing in the blizzards, the people of Arizona are, actually in their shirt sleeves, sowing and reaping the prolific fruits of a productive soil.

North of the Colorado river there is a great area of country seventy-five miles square, which within a few years will be entirely occupied by an industrious, law-abiding people, and yet today has only a few farm houses and isolated cattle ranches.

There are thousands upon thousands of acres; bunch grass up to a horse's belly, and not a hoof of cattle on it.

Thousands of acres of a rich loam soil, and only a farm here and there, and yet this same land will produce bountiful crops of wheat, corn, rye, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables.

Three billion feet of good pine and cedar saw timber, from twenty to forty feet to a limb, sufficient indeed to fully warrant building a railroad into that section. There are two saw mills, one at Mt. Trumoull and one at Parishant.

The wonderful Grand Gulch copper mine, with its enormous shoots of 45 to 60 per cent ore, and in car load lots the ore averages 50 per cent. The company has shipped a great deal of this character of ore within the past five years.

The principal town in that section is Littlefield, with a population of 100 people. Moccasin has a population of 35.

There is a weekly automobile line from Lund, on the Salt Lake line, a distance of 65 miles, to St. George; and a daily mail stage from Molena to St. George and mail from the latter to Littlefield.

Side by side appears two articles in the Globe Record, of a few days ago, one reciting an editorial from the Arizona Republican asking all the people of the state to deal at home and keep their money at home, and the other asking everybody to put their money into boosting Southern California. That is some consistency. But on a par with this class of consistency is that of the merchant who sends to Baker-Vawter company or Sears-Roebuck company, or Montgomery Ward company for his printing, never hires a home boy in his store and then grouches when people don't patronize him.

F. A. Wright, manager of the Elkhart mine, at Chloride, returned Monday from a lengthy visit to Prescott. The Elkhart has produced some wonderfully rich ore.